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is by the same Bishop Colenso who upset the old biblical theology in England by his book on the Pentateuch in which his mathematical reasoning created great distress for those who regarded every story in the Bible as literally true. Colenso thus lost his bishopric on account of his mathematical proclivities. The second case is the entry of W. Carpenter's pamphlet on, *Water not Convex, the Earth not a Globe*, 1871. This is part of a famous law-suit. A wager having been made that the convexity of the earth could not be proved, Alfred Russell Wallace proceeded to do so with optical instruments on the water-level of a canal. The loser of the wager, however, refused to pay the bet. W. Carpenter was the dissenting referee, and his pamphlet illustrates how hard it is for experimental evidence to prevail over general convictions.

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### JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. September, 1921. *An Experimental and Statistical Study of Reading and Reading Tests*: ARTHUR I. GATES (303-314).—First of three installments. Conclusions and summary in the November issue. *Constancy of the Stanford-Binet I. Q. as shown by Retests*: HAROLD RUGG and CECILE COLLOTON (315-322).—An examination of the reports of Terman, Cuneo, Garrison, Poull, Wallin, Fermon and Stenquist was made. The conclusion drawn is that "much confidence can be put on a single I. Q. if the examination is made by experienced and well-trained examiners who use rigorously the standardized procedure for giving the test." Recent studies, except those of Fermon and Stenquist, closely confirm Terman in his earlier statements. The comparison of the findings of Fermon and Stenquist with those of other studies throws great doubt on the validity of the examining which was done by their workers. *Constancy of I. Q. in Mental Defectives, according to the Stanford Revision of Binet Tests*: LOUISE E. POULL (323-324).—126 inmates of the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, New York City, were retested. The interval between the first and second tests varied from six months to three years; age of subjects from 4 to 28 years; the I. Q. of the first test varied from 20 to 90. The subjects as a group did not deteriorate, the average change was an increase of + 1.28. The question of the constancy of I. Q. is not settled. A large percentage of the cases shows variations which operate to change the classification and in cases above the obvious imbecile type, only observation and retesting can discover

the individuals who require permanent supervision or institutional care. *Mental growth and the I. Q.*: LEWIS M. TERMAN (325-341).—The work of Dr. Doll is examined. "His own conclusions are so often either contrary to his facts or else irrelevant to them that verification is always necessary." The article is continued in the October issue. *Department for Discussion of Research Problems. Notes on Articles in Educational Psychology in Current issues of other Magazines. Special Review of Mrs. Burgess's Monograph on Silent Reading. New Publications in Educational Psychology and Related Fields of Education.*

Root, William T., Jr. A Socio-Psychological Study of Fifty-three Supernormal Children. (Psychological Monographs, Vol. XXIX, No. 4.) Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Co. 1921. Pp. 134.

Spiller, G. A New System of Scientific Procedure: Being an Attempt to Ascertain, Develop, and Systematise the General Methods Employed in Modern Enquiries at Their Best. London: Watts & Co. 1921. Pp. 441.

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### *To the Members of the American Philosophical Association, Eastern Division:*

At its Annual Meeting, December 30, 1921, the American Philosophical Association (Eastern Division) appropriated a considerable part of its available funds for literary aid to European universities and scholars. The vote on the resolution was unanimous. The great need for books and journals on the part of foreign scholars impoverished by the war and its consequences impressed the Association when it was brought to the attention of the Meeting. From the editors among its membership it learned also of the many requests from abroad for gifts of current journals—requests which the several reviews have often met, but which as a whole their resources do not allow them to satisfy. Finally, it was felt that this was a form of international coöperation which all could approve.

The Association appropriated two hundred dollars—one third of its balance—for this purpose. In the discussion of the motion, the hope was also expressed that additional gifts of money or books might be received from individuals. The management of the fund was entrusted to the Committee on International Coöperation, which met immediately and appointed Professors Woodbridge and Cohen a sub-committee to take direct charge of the work. Arrangements